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W. R. HEARST.

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WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.—Local showers are probable during the day; temperature slightly cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly in the afternoon.

THE TRUST
AND
THE TRADE.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association is the "provider" of the Sugar Trust. The combination which controls production has its counterpart in a combination that controls distribution. The Trust gets the carcass, the Association has the picking of the bones. The allowance given to the members of the Association as a reward for their services amounts to 2-16 of a cent per pound, which a competent authority has declared to be equal to a net profit of from 40 to 60 per cent per annum on the capital used in handling the sugar.

It was after the refiners had pooled their issues, in 1887, that the wholesale grocers got together to complete the business of killing competition. From that day to this they have been intent, in season and out of season, to do the bidding of the Trust. They bombarded the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-first Congress with protests against the duty on foreign sugars proposed in the McKinley bill. These set forth that "in order to equalize the difference in the cost of labor and materials between American and foreign refineries, the rate of duty on sugar above number 18 Dutch standard should be at least 50 per cent, instead of 40 per cent, as proposed in the McKinley bill." A committee of the Association went to Washington and reported that they met Senators Allison and Spooner and Mr. McKinley, and put the matter before these gentlemen, as well as perhaps fifty other representatives, and that they finally succeeded in having the change made to one-half and three-fifths of a cent per pound. When the repeal of the duty on refined sugar was mooted, it appeared to the Association that "a removal of the import duty on sugar would throw the control of that article into the hands of foreign refiners, unsettle values and demoralize the trade generally, defeating every hope of a uniform price." When the Lexow Committee was investigating Trust methods, the officers of the Association were on hand to testify that the Sugar Trust was a most beneficent institution which worked to their entire satisfaction.

The present status of affairs is very much as it was described by Mr. John De Witt Warner a few years ago. In the office of the Trust in New York "the quotations at or above which the subservient dealers throughout the country are permitted to sell sugars are daily settled, and through the four great sugar brokers who stand nearest the throne these are passed to the forty others who await the Sugar Trust's nod at New York, and telegraphed to the waiting hundreds in the other cities in the land. These, in turn, so promptly notify their patrons, the thousands of wholesale grocers of the country, that before their doors are opened all danger of any purchaser getting his sugar below Trust prices is over for the day. By discount from his bill, or periodical remittance, as the case may be, each faithful wholesaler is promptly and liberally paid for his loyalty; and whenever, in the crisis of legislation, he hears the bugle call of the Trust, he instantly steps into line, ready to bombard his Congressman with telegrams or fight him with ballots at short range until the Sugar Trust cause is triumphant."

THE
VALLEY STREAM
VERDICT.

As far as it goes—as good as a verdict that some of the residents of Johnstown were negligent in leaving their faucets running during the flood. Of course, the electric bell should have been kept in perfect order, but it might have been inoperative without making the crossing a safe one. Something more than a bell is needed to protect the public at a place at which the driver of a coach cannot see an approaching engine when his horses are on the track until it has come within eighty-four feet. It might have been expected that the Coroner's jury in this case would at least say something of the desirability of having gates and a flagman at the Merriek crossing, not to speak of cutting down the trees that mask the track. But a still better plan would be to abolish such crossings altogether.

THE
COLLEGE
BOAT RACES.

The widespread interest in the inter-collegiate races at Poughkeepsie ought to demonstrate to Yale and Harvard the wisdom of the plan which this year admits other colleges to the aquatic contests which these two have so long held for themselves alone. The triangular race this summer springs from the disagreement between the two great New England colleges which for a time threatened to put an end altogether to boat races between them. Out of the quarrel has come good to the public interested in college boat racing and to the sport itself. The old system which limited the great race of the year to Yale and Harvard, no matter how strong and speedy might be the crews maintained by Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, was unsportsmanlike. Time and again it has left the brawny sons of Eli in the position of claiming a championship which they refused to defend. All admirers of college boat racing will hope that the Poughkeepsie course will prove itself adequate to a contest of all the boating colleges, and that the management of this week's racing will leave no excuse for Yale and Harvard in future years to return to their aquatic duels. College sportsmanship should be as broad on the waterways as it is on the football gridiron.

The virtues of the organization of labor are presently to be put to a test before which prior ordeals are as nothing. We do not refer to the blow which Mr. Debs purposes delivering upon the solar plexus of the competitive system, nor yet to the undertaking of the Central Labor Union of this city to abolish the use of the vulgar dross money. These be enterprises comparatively easy of fulfillment. To a new union, the Janitors' Society of Greater New York, has been reserved the honor of setting the pace for the reformatory efforts of organized labor, of undertaking a task compared to which the difficulties of the leopard in changing his spots or the Ethiopian his skin are insignificant.

As its name portends, the society is one of the janitors of flat houses in Greater New York. It is made up wholly of independent and irresponsible potentates, thus resembling in some degree the Concert of Europe. But like the hereditary monarchs who always profess to rule for the good of their humble subjects, the sovereigns of the flat declare their purpose in organizing to be the furnishing to agents of "janitors known to treat tenants with respect and courtesy." It is to be feared that unless the organization succeeds in developing a brand new janitorial type,

the record of its proceedings will be as brief as the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland.

But success to the Associated Janitors. If they can dissipate the hauteur of the Corbors of the flat; if they can persuade him to operate the dumbwaiter with cheerfulness and courtesy; if they can dissuade him from taking tribute—a sort of octroi—from all supplies imported by his subjects; above all, if they can persuade him to let the hired girl live in peace and happiness, they will confer an inestimable boon not only on tenants but on landlords as well, for thereby shall the exodus of disheartened flat dwellers to Buncoburst, Wayoff-by-the-Railway, Snowed-Inville, and other eligible suburban localities, be checked.

And by the way, what better action could the society take at its first meeting than to emulate the Liberty Dawn Association of cabmen, and declare the taking of tips degrading and unworthy a self-respecting American citizen?

THE "INHUMANITY"
OF
ANNEXATION.

That model of candor and accuracy of statement, the Evening Post, after remarking that the protest of the Japanese Minister against the Hawaiian treaty is "based on the ground of its inhumanity," which happens not to be true, and that "the treaty is inhuman," which is not true either, asserts that by this document the right of the Japanese to migrate is absolutely denied, that "their right to property and protection of the laws is at least seriously imperilled," and that "the best prospect before them is forced flight from the islands, with loss of legal rights and property and great incalculable suffering." With regard to the Chinese, it observes:

There are 25,000 of them in the islands, and the treaty will practically deprive them instantly of liberty and the pursuit of happiness if not of life. They are there, and have been welcomed there, as contract laborers; but no Chinese can labor under contract for one day under the laws of this Christian people. Chinese in United States territory may freely move from place to place; but when Hawaii becomes United States territory the Chinese there cannot; a special provision of the treaty prevents it. They cannot work in the islands, they cannot go out of the islands to find work. What can they do? This is what the Chinese Minister at Washington is asking the President. Well, they can drown themselves as far as the treaty makers care.

It is hardly necessary to comment on these assertions. It is sufficient to set beside them these simple facts:

The annexation treaty does not say one word about the Japanese. Hence their right to migrate is not "absolutely denied," or denied at all; their right to property and protection of the laws is not imperilled, and there is no more occasion for them to take to flight from the islands than from the orchards of California, where many of their countrymen are now employed.

It is not true that "no Chinese can labor under contract for one day under the laws of this Christian people." Chinese are working by contract by thousands all over the Pacific Coast. There is nothing in the treaty that interferes with Chinese rights of labor or residence in Hawaii, and any Chinaman who would drown himself after annexation might just as well do it before. The only reference to Chinese in the instrument is the provision that "there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands."

The "inhumanity" of the annexation treaty consists simply in its extension to Hawaii of the laws of the United States. If we are a nation of ferocious savages, then it is inhuman to bring the gentle Asiatics encamped in the Hawaiian canefields under our blighting law. Otherwise not.

THE SHADOW
OF A
NEW ERA.

Numbers of 130,000,000 subjects of the Czar. That is as many people as there are in Germany, Austria and Italy combined. It is between three and four times as many as there are in France. In other words, Russia alone counterbalances the entire Triple Alliance, and outweighs her own ally three or four times over.

The meaning of this is that the so-called great powers of Europe, in the language of the ring, are becoming outclassed. They are losing their rank as heavy weights. It is already a fact, and it will soon have to be recognized, that there are no longer eight first class powers in the world, but three—England, Russia and the United States. These outrank all others, and the gap is rapidly widening. Although on the face of the figures the British Empire outnumbered the Russian by about three to one, while the Russian dominions have about 80 per cent more inhabitants than the United States, the three really stand very nearly on equal terms in the matter of power. India, of course, does not count as a source of imperial strength in proportion to its population, and there are a good many millions of Russian subjects that are of no use to the Czar except to swell his census returns.

In a few years Germany, Austria, Italy and France will occupy the same relation to Russia that Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and the Balkan States now occupy to the Concert of Europe. The shadow of that future is already darkening the horizon. When it comes Western Europe will realize how trivial and short-sighted have been its squabbles over little patches of ground like Alsace and Lorraine.

TIME FOR A
PUBLIC
ARMOR PLANT.

The decision of the Senate Committee on Appropriations that it is necessary for the Government to pay \$425 a ton for armor plate, in whose manufacture the Illinois Steel Company saw a profit at \$240, ought to bring to the front again the subject of a national armor plant. The Government builds guns in its own factories cheaper than it can buy them, and of a quality unsurpassed in the world. No doubt it could do the same thing with armor. The contracts it has already given have paid the cost of the Carnegie and Bethlehem plants. Now that the Government has repaid the creators of those great establishments for their outlay, it is time for it to look after its own interests. The profits on the armor for a single batch of ships, at the rates charged by the two firms that now have a monopoly of the business, would build and equip an independent plant. There is no investment the Government could make to better advantage.

The Carnegie lobbyists have taken advantage of the tariff. Cuban and Hawaiian furies and given the price of armor plate another boost. Mr. Carnegie's patriotism never interferes with the right of way of his pennies.

As soon as Mark Hanna can remove the Foraker blood stains from his hands and clothing he will return to Washington and resume his lectures on the desirability of harmony in the Republican ranks.

In order to administer that severe drubbing to the Ohio Forakerites it was necessary for Mark Hanna to disarrange the gorgeous plumage of Governor Bushnell.

Newport's First
Summer Dance.

QUEEN'S jubilee jollification, Seaburn Handicap speculation, the interest of the rowing races, yacht club regattas and the prevalent golf craze have diverted temporarily the attention of the gay world from Newport.

But Newport is there, just the same. It is biding its time, in the serene confidence that the cream of the social crock must float its way in a very little while.

The period of house-warming is at an end and amusement is now in order.

The first move in this direction is the arrangement for a cotillon at the Casino on July 3.

This will be the first dance of the season, and it will set the pace for the Summer.

That it will be a success no one will doubt when it is known that "Ollie" Belmont, "Lissie" Stewart, "Tom" Cushing, Atherton Blight and Mortimer Brooks have the matter in hand.

There are certain signs that this season at Newport is going to be very lively.

The Oliver Belmonts are skilful and aggressive leaders, and they are determined to make themselves felt. The "Lady Alva" knows every inch of the ground, and there isn't any cleverer, bolder, more resourceful general in all the Four Hundred.

She has occupied the field early and is safe and comfortable in her intrenchments. When the enemy appears she will be ready for him, and all the indications point to a decided victory for her.

Another campaign of great interest is that which Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are planning.

It is whispered in Newport that all the Wilson forces are to be massed about Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., for the purpose of making that interesting young couple the centre of a brilliant season.

That this may be done effectively it is alleged that "Edgemoor," the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, will be placed at the disposal of the young Vanderbilts.

"Edgemoor" is admirably adapted to entertainment, and the whole splendid establishment could be turned over to Mr. and Mrs. "Corney" without discomfort to the Goelets, as they are to remain abroad on account of Mr. Goelet's health. Moreover, Mr. Goelet has always been devoted to Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is her youngest sister.

To strengthen her hand still further it is said that Mrs. Wilson has summoned her other daughter, who is the wife of the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, from England, and that she will have with her also her son, Orme, and his wife, who is the youngest sister of John Jacob Astor.

Young "Dickie" Wilson is clever and popular, and must be counted in the fight with the rest of the family.

Mrs. Astor showed emphatically last Winter where her sympathies lie in this matter, and the Summer gayeties at "Edgemoor" will be arranged undoubtedly with a view to throwing the powerful Astor influence with the Wilsons.

It looks to me as though Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., would be very much in evidence in Newport this season.

At any rate I hope they will. They are very charming young people and are worthy of all the attention that may be shown them.

All Americans are not dotty over the jubilation that is going on in London just now.

A lot of people have come home this week, and thereby filled with disgust the Anglomaniacs who cannot understand how any one could leave dear old London on the very eve of such homage to the Queen.

Among those that thus turned their backs upon the jubilee are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet and Miss Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Grand Foster, Golet Redmond, John E. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. A. Sans, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, H. C. Lawrence, Jr., and Mrs. Storrs Wells.

But this isn't the worst of it. Some of our tip topppers actually ran away to Paris to escape the English celebration.

Among them were Mrs. Astor, Miss De Forrest, Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. James Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Robbins. Coming home in Jubilee week is bad enough, but crossing the Channel to avoid Victoria's glorification is absolutely unpardonable.

Yesterday Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck, with Spain as her ultimate objective point.

It was generally understood and currently published that "Regie" Ward would go abroad with his wife, but I could not find his name in the passenger list.

If he didn't go many of his friends will be disappointed.

Other passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck were Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, R. J. Turnbull, Jr., and Yale Dolan.

At the Sheephead Bay races yesterday I ran across three Counts in one box, and all of them were from Silesia.

They were Count Schaffgotsch, who is short and stout and jolly; Count Matschuska, who is tall and handsome, and who married Miss Walker, of Detroit; and Count Alexander Sierstorff, who has the grand military air, and is a cousin to Count Adolph Sierstorff, whom all duodecim rememblers with poignant grief on account of the very stiff game of poker that he can put up.

Schaffgotsch was delighted with the races, and fairly bubbled over with joy when he won a bet on Peep o' Day. He even forgot his indignation at the Detroit newspapers that had printed him as "Count Hotsootch."

Count Sierstorff is the "Angle" Belmont of the Silesian Jockey Club, and was therefore deeply interested in how we do it in America.

Our system of numbering each horse in a race impressed him so favorably that he is going to introduce it on the Silesian turf when he returns.

For the sake of the Silesian public, however, I hope that he will not introduce the in-and-out running that is just now conspicuous on the American turf.

To-day we are all going up to Poughkeepsie to see the boat races.

Those of us that have yachts are up there now, but the vast majority will ride in the palace cars (regular rates) of our friends, the Vanderbilts.

What the outcome of the three-cornered contest will be I can't say. I think, however, that it looks bad for Yale. Her crew is said to be perfectly well and in fine form.

If we had received word that the champions of the blue had inflammatory rheumatism or some other dire disease they would probably win just as easily as the Yale freshmen did, after drinking song milk and getting cramps in their little "tums."

No Yale crew that was not sick ever won a race.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

Why We Should Annex
the Hawaiian Islands.

Reciprocity Cannot Last if They Are Not Ours, and Their Immensely Profitable Trade Will Be Lost.

FAILURE to annex Hawaii would be equivalent to the surrender of the trade which has been built up under what is practically free trade. For it is now evident that without annexation the United States cannot much longer retain control of the islands which, if left to themselves, must within a very few years become a Japanese colony. With the Japanese in the ascendant politically, as they inevitably will be if we permit them, Hawaii and not the United States would abrogate the reciprocity treaty.

Not to annex is deliberately to surrender to others not only an indispensable point of naval strength, but also the pecuniary advantages which we now enjoy under reciprocity.

How important the trade with the Hawaiian Islands is to our Pacific coast, and therefore to the country, is not commonly known, for were that knowledge general Congress would not have had the audacity to talk of repealing the reciprocity treaty before President McKinley put an end to the folly by precipitating the larger question of annexation.

The loss of the Hawaiian commerce would be a staggering blow to San Francisco and other Pacific cities. That commerce is now one of the mainstays of San Francisco's prosperity. The trade has grown from small beginnings. In the fiscal year 1870, the last before the reciprocity treaty went into effect, American goods to the amount of only \$800,257 were sold to Hawaii, and the trade was dwindling. The islands were doing an increasing business with Melbourne and Sydney. In that year we bought Hawaiian goods to the amount of \$1,382,592. Twenty-two American vessels in the Hawaiian trade entered at San Francisco and thirty cleared. This represented one-fourth of the tonnage in foreign trade at that port.

In 1896 Hawaiian imports were \$7,104,501.40, of which \$5,464,208.20 was bought in the United States. Her exports were \$15,315,230.13, and of this the United States took \$15,460,008.15. In 1896 San Francisco exported \$2,588,000 to Hawaii, which was only a little less than she sent to Australia, more than she sent to all Central America, \$630,000 more than to China, \$1,318,000 more than to Japan, \$2,119,000 more than to Mexico, \$2,142,000 more than to all Europe except Great Britain, \$229,000 more than to all Asia and Oceania except China and Japan. British Columbia took only \$431,000 and all of South America only \$294,000.

In 1896 the number of American vessels entering American ports was 489. Of these 191 came from Hawaii, from the United Kingdom 88, and from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceania combined 210. In other words, Hawaii furnished cargo for 191 American ships, and from all the world besides, outside the American continent, only 298 American ships received cargo. In the same year 247 American ships, with a tonnage of 243,983, entered Hawaiian ports; ships of other nations to the number of 113, and a tonnage of 208,065 entered. There also entered 28 Hawaiian ships, 1,049 tons, and nearly all Hawaiian vessels engaged in foreign trade are owned by Americans. Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawaii to the United States, is justified in saying that "Hawaii is the banner country for promoting American shipping and spreading the American flag to the breeze, and it is submitted that she should be allowed to carry on the good work."

The Hawaiian trade is the direct creation of the reciprocity treaty. To use the language of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, "It has become enormous in proportions, exceeding in value anything of the kind to be found in any other part of the world, amounting to \$150 per annum for every inhabitant of the islands. Were our trade with Canada in like proportion, it would exceed \$700,000,000 per annum, instead of about \$80,000,000, as at present. Mexico, at the same ratio, would represent \$1,800,000,000 a year, instead of one-sixteenth of that figure, and would equal the entire foreign commerce of the United States. Were we on the same scale with Great Britain and Ireland, our trade with them would amount to nearly six thousand million, or 1,000 per cent above the actual trade. Did the United States deal with all foreign people upon the same basis as the Hawaiians do with us, our exports and imports would exceed ten thousand million dollars, and would be six times greater than they are at present."

Last year 76.27 per cent of Hawaii's imports came from the United States. Our percentage of the total trade, imports and exports, was 92.26. Of this trade \$2.53 per cent was carried in American owned ships, and in vessels under the Hawaiian flag, owned in the main by Americans, 5.26 per cent.

From June 30, 1870, to June 30, 1896, the Hawaiian exports to the United States reached a total of \$109,451,482, and our exports to Hawaii \$65,174,447.

This commerce gives employment to thousands of men on the Pacific coast, distributes millions in wages, and means profit in numerous lines of business. There are many ways in which reciprocity has enriched American citizens that do not appear in the custom house records. Mr. Thurston, in showing how greatly the real balance of trade is in our favor, states some of our gains thus:

Freights.—For example, American shipping has earned during the period of the treaty, for freights carried to and from Hawaii, the sum of \$14,182,005. And in the inter-island trade the further sum of 1,012,102. Commodities.—American commission merchants have received commissions on the sale of island produce the sum of 4,461,253. Shipbuilding.—American shipyards have built vessels for the Hawaiian foreign and inter-island trade, the profit on which has amounted to 406,917. Insurance.—American insurance companies have collected premiums on lives, property and freights to the amount of 3,847,136. Sugar Profits.—American citizens have made profits from sugar raised in the islands amounting to 20,861,539. Mercantile Profits.—Estimating the profits made by American merchants on goods sold to Hawaii at only 10 per cent, they have received as profits thereon the sum of 6,517,441.

Total profits made by United States and its citizens, by reason of the treaty, which do not appear in the custom house records, \$32,253,390.

In addition to these profits, American citizens have acquired property as the direct result of the treaty, and which they would not have acquired but for the treaty, as follows:

Sugar.—Increase of sugar property in Hawaii owned by American citizens, \$27,108,211. Ships.—Value of American shipping built for and engaged in the Hawaiian trade, 3,705,142. Other property in Hawaii other than sugar and ships owned by American citizens 12,018,101.

Total property acquired in Hawaii and in ships, by Americans, by reason of the treaty, \$42,826,544.

The contention that because the United States has imported \$104,277,035 more than it has exported there has been a loss to that amount is an absurdity. There would have been no trade to speak of but for the treaty. The value placed on Hawaiian sugar in the returns is equivalent to that of sugar from other countries, with the duties added. The average duty on sugar during the period of the treaty has been about 40 per cent ad valorem. The Hawaiian duty on articles free by treaty was only 10 per cent. If Hawaii had chosen she could have raised the duty on all exempted articles to the same percentage as that levied by the United States, which would have increased the apparent amount of duties remitted by her fourfold. "With equal facility," says Mr. Thurston, "Hawaii could have made the duty 100 per cent, and produced figures which would prove that Hawaii had 'lost' \$100,000,000, while the United States had 'lost' only \$55,000,000. No more and no less money would have been paid by either country, but the statistics would have made a showing strongly in favor of Hawaii or of slight a foundation as they now make a showing in favor of the United States."

At the bottom of the preposterous contention that we have lost by a trade obviously profitable to ourselves as well as the islands is a false conception of what a favorable balance of trade really is. If a man gets more than he gives, he is manifestly ahead on the transaction, and that is our case with Hawaii exactly. We have got from her a great deal more than she has received from us, and each has gained. A better illustration of the often forgotten truth that commerce is not a game in which somebody must lose, but an exchange of goods for mutual advantage, could not be furnished.

And shall we sacrifice this Hawaiian trade when we can retain it by annexation? Should we refuse the island, moreover, we shall not merely part with the trade we now have, but relinquish an outpost from which in the future we could extend our commerce with Australasia and the Orient. When the era of the inter-oceanic canal arrives the possessor of the Hawaiian Islands will have an immense advantage in the commerce of the Pacific.

Let us neglect to annex the islands, and these results are predicted:

1. Hawaii will levy a duty on all American products now admitted free under the treaty.

2. Hawaii will enter into reciprocal commercial relations with other countries which are commercial rivals of the United States.

3. The same causes which have driven American shipping out of the trade of every other country will drive it out of the Hawaiian trade.

4. Hawaii will cease to be an American community and become Japanese. That people will inevitably secure the suffrage of the islands, remain under the present government, and the Japanese vote will control the policy of the Republic, commercial as well as political.

For the United States to reject Hawaii would be an act, viewed in a commercial light, as unreasonable, as imbecile, as would be that of a merchant who should turn away with insult from his shop door one of his best customers who came begging to do business with him exclusively.

Busy Time in Prospect.

[Washington Star.] "I guess," said the bank cashier, "that the rumor of the engagement of Miss Cumox to a member of the European nobility must have some foundation." "What makes you think so?" inquired the president. "Mr. Cumox was just here to see whether we wouldn't let him sign checks with a rubber stamp hereafter."

Superseded Methods.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] "Maund isn't doing very well this week," said the Sweet Young Thing. "I told her," said the other Sweet Young Thing, "that her '96 model methods of flirtation wouldn't do."

A Last Wish.

[Athlone Globe.] If we can have one wish when we get to Heaven, it will be that certain persons we know will go to hell.

Should Have Witnesses.

[Detroit Tribune.] Secretary Gage should arrange to have witnesses present the next time he gets ready to see prosperity.

Impossible.

[Detroit Free Press.] "See here," said that horse you sold me run away, bites, strikes, and tries to run over the stable at night. You told me that if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for \$1,000."

We Can't Be Blamed.

[Washington Star.] New York cannot be blamed for hesitating about lowering anybody so antagonistic to both Anthony Comstock and the Raines law as a Bachante.

Hard Times.

[Washington Star.] Among the evidences of hard times in Chicago is the fact that salaries of typewriters in banks have suddenly slumped far below the sixty-thousand-dollar mark.

To Poet Austin.

[Washington Star.] Mr. Alfred Austin, if he has not already attended to it, should lose no time in cancelling his subscriptions to press-clipping agencies.

A Sure Indication.

[Athlone Globe.] You are getting old when you put a thing down and it isn't there two minutes later.

Theatrical
Small Talk.

MATTIE DELARO BARNES, who advances agent asserted that she had lately vanquished the natives of Great Britain, has demonstrated that that individual probably told the truth. Miss Barnes did no less for the patrons of Koster & Bial's who were present upon the occasion of her single appearance at that house Monday night.

Accordingly Business Manager Aaronson informed Miss Barnes that no further demonstration of her prowess was necessary, and took her act off the programme.

Miss Barnes, however, makes the point that there were still several persons remaining in the hall at the conclusion of her act, and this she considers sufficient grounds for the fact she is bringing against the too-easily satisfied muscle land proprietors.

Appropos of this episode, Mr. Aaronson wishes it understood that all responsibility for the programmes at Koster & Bial's for the next six weeks must continue to rest on the shoulders of his esteemed predecessor.

If the curvature of the earth's surface had not interfered, and the atmospheric conditions had been favorable, Queen Victoria, by turning her lorgnette in this direction at about 9 o'clock last evening, would have seen her benevolent features lined in varicolored flame—a token of the esteem of Henry J. Pain, who made this appropriate addition to his regular Manhattan Beach pyrotechnical display. British residents of this city added other jubilee features, and Sousa's Band played British airs.

Recently in an idle hour De Wolf Hopper dipped into a volume of "familiar quotations," and was delighted to find there numerous evident references to himself.

"Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star," he referred to his press agent for use in describing his triumphant return from his road season.

"The silver setting of their mortal star," he pasted in his hat to remind him of certain prejudices entertained by his Colorado audiences.

"He rose, faint-smiling, like a star," plainly referred to his aspect in "El Capitano," being detected as a conspirator.

"No higher than an unnumbered star," and "Mid as a star in water," he concluded to be poetic references to alleged comic opera stars whom he would not name.

"Filling the skies with glittering stars," Mr. Hopper interpreted as an ironical reference to the dramatic schools.

Mr. Hopper was particularly struck with the beauty of the lyrics of Tom Moore, and instructed his manager to look up Mr. Moore's address, as he would like to get his terms for a comic opera book.

Fanny Davenport desires to correct the impression that has gone abroad to the effect that Margaret Merrington is the author of her new play—not because she does not appreciate the value of Miss Merrington's gifts as a dramatist, but because—well, Miss Merrington is a lady, and Miss Davenport's new play isn't that kind of a play.

The rotund, fresh-colored, contented-looking young man who strolls down Broadway these warm afternoons is Waghenals of Waghenals & Kemper, managers of Loui James, and who have come to New York to shake up amusement matters here a bit.

Those haggard-looking, hollow-eyed and disappointed elderly men who smile cynically at Waghenals as he passes them in the exuberance of his youth and beauty and high ideals, are—well, let us be too kind to name them. They do come to New York once upon a time with a determination to shake up amusement matters a bit.

Mr. E. E. Ries desires me to assure the public that the report that there will be an extra charge for the convenient mirrors provided for the 250th performance of "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday night, is a base slander.

Each lady in the audience will receive one of these mirrors "free gratis," and attached to the bottom of the mirror will be a cute little thermometer, which, whenever she looks in the mirror, will tell the exact truth about how warm she is.